

<i>Gymnandra Stelleri</i> Cham. & Schlecht.	<i>Saxifraga sileniflora</i> (Hook.) Sternb.
<i>Poa arctica</i> R. Br.	<i>Saxifraga hieracifolia</i> Waldst. & Kit.
<i>Aira caespitosa</i> L. var. <i>arctica</i> .	<i>Saxifraga rivularis</i> L. var. <i>hyperborea</i> Hook.
<i>Alopecurus alpinus</i> Sm.	<i>Saxifraga bronchialis</i> L.
<i>Luzula hyperborea</i> R. Br.	“ <i>serpyllifolia</i> Pursh.
<i>Stellaria longipes</i> Goldie var. <i>Edwardsii</i> T. & G.	<i>Potentilla nivea</i> L.
<i>Cerastium alpinum</i> L.	“ <i>frigida</i> Vill.? *
<i>Anemone parviflora</i> Michx.	<i>Armeria macrocarpa</i> Pursh.
<i>Papaver nudicaule</i> L.	“ <i>vulgaris</i> Willd.
<i>Draba alpina</i> L.	<i>Artemisia borealis</i> (Pall.) Willd.
<i>Cochlearia officinalis</i> L.	<i>Nardosmia frigida</i> Hook.
<i>Saxifraga flagellaris</i> Willd.	<i>Saussurea monticola</i> Richards.
<i>Saxifraga stellaris</i> L. var. <i>comosa</i> Poir.	

SOME FARTHEST NORTH LICHENS AND MOSSES OF
THE PEARY ARCTIC EXPEDITION TO
GRANT LAND IN 1906

BY R. S. WILLIAMS

This small collection comes from near the known northern limit of vegetation, namely the north shore of Grant Land, N. Lat. about 82° 27' to 82° 30' and is chiefly interesting for that reason as the species are all common and widely distributed in somewhat lower latitudes. Quite a number of flowering plants occur in the same region, some 22 species being listed by Dr. Rydberg for Grant Land, see *Torreyia* 11: 249-259. 1911, and *Torreyia* 12: 1-11. 1912.

The cryptogams were sent to the Botanical Garden by the American Museum of Natural History, being obtained by Dr. L. J. Wolf in July, 1906, when a member of the Peary Arctic Expedition.

* "*Potentilla emarginata*, Pursh. A very dwarf form of this species from Wrangell Land was inadvertently named *Potentilla frigida* in the list of Muir's collection." (Note by Asa Gray in House Executive Document No. 44 (1884-85), p. 191.) [EDITOR.]

With one or two exceptions the specimens are depauperate and fragmentary but out of the rather mixed up material I have picked out and determined 9 species of lichens as follows:

35c. *Cladonia pyxidata* (L.) Fr.

35b. *Stereocaulon denudatum* Flk.

35d. *Pertusaria dactylina* (Ach.) Nyl.

Material poor but apparently this.

32. *Ochrolechia tartarea* (L.) Mass.

Apothecia with well developed spores.

35. *Parmelia conspersa* (Ehrh.) Ach.

32a. *Cetraria islandica delisei* (Bory.) Schaer.

32b. *Parmelia physodes* (L.) Ach.

31. *Alectoria ochroleuca* (Ehrh.) Nyl.

Also 35a. The most abundant and conspicuous species in the collection.

32c. *Caloplaca cerina* (Ehrh.) Zahlb.

With well developed spores.

Associated with the above were at least 8 species of mosses all sterile. Six of them seem to be as follows, two not being determined.

Distichium capillaceum (Sw.) B. S. G. Bry. Eur.

Dicranum fuscescens Turn.

Dicranum bonjeani De Not.

Tortula ruralis (L.) Ehrh.

Polytrichum juniperinum alpinum Schimp.

Drepanocladus uncinatus (Hedw.) Warns.

Of the two undetermined species one is possibly a small *Dicranum*.